

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy with rain or snow to-day; to-
morrow rain and warmer.
High 41; temperature yesterday, 32; lowest, 26.
Special Despatch to The Sun, N. Y., March 14, 1919.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON INSISTS UPON LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS NOW DRAWN; WANTS IT INCORPORATED AT ONCE IN THE PEACE TREATY; HE PURPOSES TO IGNORE MONROE DOCTRINE IN COVENANT

HARBOR STRIKE MAY END TO-DAY IN COMPROMISE

Crucial Negotiations Begun
by Federal Conciliator
for Adjustment.

COAL FAMINE IS FEARED

Both Sides Ask Enright for
Protection—Crews Recruiting
Is Conducted.

The strike of marine workers of the port of New York, which for almost two weeks has led up to all harbor traffic save that of the railroads, the army and the navy, reached a crisis last night, and to-day will decide whether negotiations begun yesterday between the boat owners and James L. Hughes, Commissioner of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, will be successful, or whether it is to be a fight to a finish between employers and employees, with an attempt of the former to import strike breakers and operate boats with non-union crews.

The possibility of a coal famine, which was thought to have been eliminated by the return of the railroads' marine workers to their jobs, again began to loom large yesterday in the situation created by the harbor strike. It was learned that coal has been merely dribbling in and that many factories are on the verge of being compelled to close.

The coal carrying railroads have depended always to an important extent on independent owners of tugs, lighters and scows for transporting coal across the river. No one of the roads ever has maintained anywhere near enough boats of its own to satisfy the demands of this traffic. For instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad on one recent day had as many as eighty privately owned boats under charter for its various purposes.

Virtually all of the great quantities of coal dumped by the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley and the Reading at the terminals at Perth Amboy and South Amboy always have been brought to New York by private boats. This coal has been piling up within sight of New York during the strike.

The dependence of the railroads on outside boats has operated also to cause congestion of general freight at the piers. This constitutes another factor of the situation that has possibilities of serious trouble.

New Strike Is Threatened.

In connection with the situation as it affects the railroads, it was reported yesterday that dock hands, firemen and others were not satisfied with the terms of the settlement made for them by the union leaders and were talking of causing a new strike.

The railroad marine workers have protested against handling freight diverted from the day street terminal, Brooklyn. This terminal is a private enterprise with its own boats for carrying freight to the piers and is owned by the West. Many important industries including big sugar refiners made use of its facilities. The railroad men said they went back to work to have their freight to the piers and to have their work on freight from private terminals which would be helping to break the strike of the unions against the private boat owners.

This conference yesterday afternoon more nearly approached an amicable adjustment of the dispute than any other since the port workers quit. Because of the intense animosity existing between the labor leaders and the boat owners was understood by the union men. Conciliator Hughes said that while the condition held there was little chance of successful negotiation toward a settlement. He is not, however, the strikers' committee yesterday morning had solved their last word of terms upon which they would return to work. Then he telephoned Paul Bonaparte, counsel for the boat owners, and asked for a meeting with their executive committee.

Hundreds of strikers were waiting at the headquarters in the Orinway Building, Newark, at 8 o'clock last night, when William Wepner, strike leader, and Harry Jones, president of the Paterson local, got back from Washington. Wepner and Jones said there would be nothing to say until after a meeting of the joint conference board of union representatives this morning. Certainly if the strikers will not return to their work before noon, and there was nothing in the attitude of the leaders to indicate that they would yield anything unless the company recognized the union.

For two hours he argued with Bonaparte, Joseph J. Glatzmaier, president of the New York Boat Owners Association; Harry M. Lee, president of the Lighterage Association; and Joseph M. Moran, president of the New York Tow Boat Exchange. The meeting was held in the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway.

Chief Subject of Discussion.

The chief subject of the discussion was the determination of a body of arbitration which would have jurisdiction over the strike and any future harbor disputes. The New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board is now defunct, being absorbed by the National Adjustment Commission which the boat owners ignored last year, and nothing further will be said by the National

Wilson Will Be 1920 Candidate, Mack Says

Special Despatch to The Sun.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—That Woodrow Wilson will be the people's choice again in 1920 was the prophecy ventured here to-day by Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, National Democratic Chairman from 1908 to 1912, and National Committeeman from New York State for twenty years. "Wilson is not a candidate," said Mr. Mack, "but such matters are beyond his control. There is no doubt that the public will insist that he be nominated."

Asked if he thought that Wilson could be elected a third time Mr. Mack replied that "at such a crisis as this the people are not going to hold back on account of precedent." He thought the Republican candidate would be either Harding, Pershing or Wood.

McAdoo would step aside for his father-in-law, is the opinion of the National Chairman.

500 U.S. RAIDERS DUE HERE JULY 1

Flying Squadron of Revenue
Agents to Enforce Prohibition
in New York.

DRASTIC WORK PLANNED

Experts in Hunting Illicit
Still in Mountains Will
Seek City Offenders.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Five hundred of the best special officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau are being organized by Daniel L. Porter, Assistant Chief of Revenue Agents, to operate in New York upon the day prohibition becomes effective. Mr. Porter has just returned from a series of flying raids in the hill counties of the Carolinas and Tennessee, where he has put virtually every illicit still out of operation. He is regarded as the most thoroughgoing still hunter in the Government employ, and makes public announcement that what has been done in the untrammelled haunts of the mountaineer can be done with even more precision in the Broadway canyon.

Chief Porter will direct all of the law enforcement in the Second District, with full authority to build up his own organization. He announces that he will personally take charge of the most important cases.

Rumors of Secret Stills.

There is nothing said about the source from which the information that New York was to be deluged by the coils that make liquor grow out of its native state. He was appointed to his present post in 1917, and is being honored by assignment to New York for what is officially called "genius for investigation." In his detachment of plain clothes men who will present to New York for the first time the "revenue" of the border States he has chosen a number of the secret service men who accompanied him on his last raid.

All are men tried and true, having been shot at in Kentucky, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and even in Missouri, but they are fearless. They are ordered to track down the hidden caches in New York with the same vigilance, and expect there will be enough doing on and after July 1 to keep all 500 of them busy.

The agents also will have something to do with chasing tax dodgers.

DR. MICHAELIS LOSES JOB.

Former Chancellor to Quit Pom-
eranian Post.

By the Associated Press.

Berlin, March 12 (delayed).—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the former Imperial Chancellor, is the latest German statesman slated to join the ranks of the officially unemployed.

The Prussian Ministry of the Interior has requested his resignation from the post of Governor-President of the Province of Pomerania, to which he was appointed after his retirement from the Chancellery.

American Bark Destroyed by Fire.

Buenos Aires, March 14.—The American auxiliary bark city of Guiffo, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Montevideo, was burned early to-day in La Plata roadstead.

G. O. P. PREPARES FULL PLANS FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Quick Action Expected on
Peace Treaty, if League
Is Not Woven Into It.

PAPER NAVY IS DOOMED

Appropriations, New Air De-
partment, Shipping Policy
and Railroads on List.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—When the President calls Congress in a special session he will find the Republican majority ready for action with a comprehensive legislative programme. This was determined upon by the Republican steering committee to-day. The committee will meet again in a few days and then will not hold another meeting until about two weeks before the date set for the new session.

In a general way the programme has been laid out. The first measure to be taken up by the House will be the general deficiency bill, which has passed the House but which failed to get through the Senate in the closing days of the Congress just ended. As extensive hearings on this measure have been held, little use of time in that respect will be necessary, although the House Appropriations Committee is expected to cut down the measure in some degree.

It is regarded as particularly important to rush this measure, as it carries provision for the financing of the Railroad Administration to the extent of \$750,000,000, and its failure to become law at the last session is causing a little embarrassment to the Railroad Administration and to many of the railroads.

Will Scrutinize Estimates.

Following the deficiency bill the sundry civil appropriation measure will be taken up and passed in the House while the Senate is busy with the deficiency bill. No opportunity for hearings on the deficiency bill was permitted in the Senate Appropriations Committee, and that committee will insist on knowing the actual need for every dollar of expenditure contemplated by the Democratic Administration. There is no tendency to curtail legitimate expenditures of the Government, but many Republicans are absolutely convinced that hundreds of millions of dollars have been thrown away in hasty legislative action by the Democratic colleagues at the demand of the Administration. It is such waste that the Republicans are determined to stop.

Ordinary supply bills for the Government will follow along in their regular turn. It was said to-day by Republican steering committee members that which will determine the future military and naval policy of the nation, will be delayed as long as possible. In the first place the Republicans will not stand for a moment for the camouflage ship-building programme drawn by Secretary Daniels, and which President Wilson strongly supports. They say that the failure of the bill carrying the programme would be "fatal" to his League of Nations negotiations. This programme provided for building sixteen capital ships in the next three years, in addition to the fighting ships authorized in 1916, work on which has hardly been started. The programme was initiated by the President without further consultation with Congress or anybody else could halt work on this programme at any time.

Paper Club Against Britain.

When all of these facts become known there was a storm of protest. It looked to Republicans in the Senate and House alike as if the move to move a paper club to try to force England to agree to limiting national naval armaments rather than engage in another battleship building race, this time with the United States.

The army appropriation bill will not be rushed because there is more than likely to be a complete upset of the Democratic ideas in the present measure. For one thing universal training is to be pushed hard by Representative (Cal.) who will introduce the bill. The disarming of the population is not at all satisfactory. The tendency of the Republicans is against the construction and maintenance of a standing army too big for ordinary purposes and entirely too small for a war of the first magnitude.

EMILE COTTIN, ANARCHIST WHO SHOT 'TIGER,' TO DIE

French Radical Quickly Convicted by Court-martial
for Attempt on Life of Clemenceau—
Remains Unrepentant.

PARIS, March 14.—Emile Cottin, the anarchist who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau, to-day was sentenced to death by the court-martial, which reached a verdict after a trial of one day.

The verdict of the court-martial was unanimous. During his examination Cottin declared that if he had escaped after his attack upon the Premier he would again have tried to take M. Clemenceau's life if he thought he might succeed.

Cottin first conceived the idea of shooting the Premier in May, 1918, according to an official record read at his court-martial. He practised shooting then, it was said.

When the court-martial opened the clerk read the report describing the attempt upon the Premier. The report showed that Cottin fired five times while running behind the automobile.

It was shown that Cottin aimed at the seat in which Premier Clemenceau was sitting and fired so accurately that two bullet holes almost touched.

"Barely has a crime," said the report, "been accomplished with more sustained premeditation, more mature design and more implacable tenacity, with a certainty of method which seemed would infallibly lead to a fatal result."

Cottin was described in the report as primitive, vain and conceited and believing himself omniscient. He was able to earn \$225 a day easily, yet, finding society badly organized, was desirous of destroying everything.

The document gave expert medical opinion unreservedly holding Cottin responsible for his actions.

REDS BATTLE IN BERLIN SUBURBS

Clashes Continue. Many Per-
sons Being Killed and Hurt
at Lichtenberg.

MORGUES OVERFLOWING

Spartan Bomb Numerous
Buildings and Inflict Con-
siderable Damage.

LONDON, March 14.—Spartan forces still retain part of the Berlin suburb of Lichtenberg and are stubbornly resisting the Government forces, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says.

Fighting is continuing in Lichtenberg and also in the Karlsruh district. Numerous persons have been killed and wounded in the fighting. Many buildings have been destroyed by bombs.

The despatch says that only a few messages are reaching Copenhagen from Berlin and that these are delayed.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 12 (delayed).—Twenty-four members of the defunct People's Marine Division were summarily executed yesterday as the result of their attempt to make an armed attack on Government troops in the building in a downtown section of Berlin, where the offices of the division's paymaster were located.

In addition, 250 members of the former Sailors' Guard were arrested and imprisoned to await the action of a military court.

The whole procedure was the result of a coup by men under Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defence. When he was informed of the location of the treasury of the Marine Division and of the fact that Tuesday was pay day for the fact that he proceeded to occupy the quarters in the early morning hours. The marines, who had been in hiding for several days previously, soon began to appear in an appearance for the purpose of drawing their back pay. They were promptly arrested, searched and conducted under heavy guard to the Moabit jail. Two dozen of the men who attempted armed resistance were promptly shot.

The paymaster's quarters were found stocked with munitions, dum-dum cartridges, machine guns and hand grenades. The funds in the treasury were seized. The identity of the marines was fully established, as all of them carried time books.

Morgues All Overcrowded.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.—The number of victims of the latest Spartan disturbance in Berlin, according to the Zeitung on Mittags of that city, is so great that it is difficult to find accommodations for the bodies in the 13 Berlin morgues. The paper reports that there are 156 bodies in the morgue in Hanover, and that the morgue in Berlin is not being identified. The capacity of the morgue is exhausted.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 12 (delayed).—The Berlin insurrection may be considered as suppressed, Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defence, announced in the National Assembly at Weimar yesterday, a German despatch reports. Only one suburb remained to be cleared of the Spartans, the Minister stated.

The disarmament of the population must be hastened, Herr Noske said. "It is especially the fault of certain newspapers, notably the Freiheit and the Abend Post, which have been spreading that acts of pillage, brigandage and murder have been committed in Berlin, as they have been inciting the people for months past. The Independent Socialists had all they could do to support these disgraceful, shameless actions. The great mass of the workers of Berlin, however, have remained loyal and have not been misled by the propaganda of the few traitors. The brigades of the revolution began to intrigue before martial law was proclaimed and before the troops had been ordered to advance upon Berlin."

WILSON MEETS TWO PREMIERS WITHOUT DELAY

Finds Lloyd George Wait-
ing When Delayed Train
Reaches Capital.

JOIN CLEMENCEAU LATER

President Expected to Return
in June, Calling Congress
That Month.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, March 14.—For the second time President Wilson has arrived in Paris, but his welcome to-day was quite different from the first time. Several thousand persons were at the Invalides station when his train drew in, and the first hand stretched out to greet him was that of Premier Lloyd George, who appeared as lively as ever, despite the fact that since he last saw the President he had received an anarchist's bullet in his body. The two conversed earnestly for several minutes.

The President plunged into work at once. He had an appointment at 5 o'clock to-day with Premier Lloyd George, but the latter was waiting for him at his new home when he arrived there, and the conference began at once. The President was looking exceedingly well and fit for the hard work ahead of him; in fact, Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, says that he is in grand shape.

Some of the friends of the President learned from him that he expects to be in Paris this time until June and probably will call an extra session of Congress just before he sails. The Congress will meet in June.

Immediately on his arrival the President became the central figure of the Peace Conference. After his meeting with Premier Lloyd George at his house there was a long conference at the Hotel Crillon, the American headquarters, in which the President, the British Prime Minister, the French Premier participated. This was to enable him to get their latest ideas in regard to a speedy peace treaty.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 14.—President Wilson, returning to the Peace Conference after his trip to the United States, arrived in Paris shortly after noon to-day. The President's train, which had been delayed on the way from Bristol, reached the Invalides station at 12:07 o'clock.

The demonstration attending the President's arrival in Paris for his second visit lacked the magnitude of that upon the occasion of his initial appearance last December. Nevertheless it was spontaneous and cordial. The people had been purposely kept in ignorance as to which railroad station his train would enter. President Wilson had requested this, as he desired to come into the capital this time merely as a private citizen. Nevertheless the population heard early in the day that the station selected was the Invalides and they had gathered there in great numbers by the time his train was due.

Poincare at Station.

The President's party was met at the station by President Poincare and Mme. Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Andre Tardieu, Gen. Berdoulat, the Military Governor of Paris, Major Gen. Mordacq, head of the Military Cabinet of the Ministry of War, Secretary of State Lansing, Gen. Rues and Henry White, American representative of the Peace Mission, Ambassador Sharp and Admiral Benson.

President Poincare gave President Wilson a cordial greeting during a brief

Continued on Second Page.

Troops Think About Tobacco Many Hours

THOUSANDS of soldiers overseas spend many hours thinking about tobacco and wondering whether their supply will hold out until new stores arrive. Many are without smokes for days, then, when the much needed tobacco is distributed, how the doughboys shout for joy.

Read the extracts from cards sent to fund donors. These thanks, some almost wistful appeals, are printed on page 10.

WARNING: THE SUN TO BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

Supreme Council to Set Military Terms To-day

PARIS, March 14.—The Supreme War Council will meet to-morrow at 3 P. M. to consider the definite military and naval conditions to be imposed upon Germany.

FIGHT RESUMED ON SECRET PACT

U. S. Will Not Allow Treaty of
London Decision to Go
Unchallenged.

ITALY'S CLAIM AFFECTED

Peace Terms Will Force Ger-
many to Relinquish
Tsing-Tao.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 14.—It has been learned the status of secret treaties and conventions made during the war again has arisen. Information obtained to-day from some of the American delegates to the Peace Conference was to the effect that the action of a majority of the commission dealing with the subject of Greek boundaries in declaring that the treaty of London of 1913 was effective will not be permitted to go unchallenged, and could not become effective unless ratified by the Council of Ten, which they asserted would refuse its approval.

The subject matter of the decision of the commission is not of especial interest to Americans, but the decision relative to the treaty of London, which is one of those secret conventions made during the war, is regarded as of the gravest importance, it being declared to be in direct conflict with one of President Wilson's fourteen points concerning such agreements and one relative to the right of self-determination of small nations.

Italy's Claims Upheld.

It is held that if the decision of the majority of the commission were upheld it would of necessity carry with it affirmation of Italy's claims to almost all the eastern shore of the Adriatic, as well as of other agreements for the disposition of colonial possessions which have been regarded as proper subjects for action of the Supreme Council and the Peace Conference itself.

A point of especial interest is that the action was taken by the commission through a combination of votes of Great Britain, France and Italy.

The Supreme Council virtually has decided to include in the preliminary treaty of peace a requirement that Germany shall relinquish her leasehold of Tsing-tao and all properties and concessions on the Shantung peninsula.

Tsing-tao Is Problem.

No attempt, it is understood, will be made at present to render a decision as to the ultimate possession of Germany's rights, which is now the subject of a controversy between the Japanese and Chinese delegations in Paris. The former holds that Japan acquired the leasehold by right of conquest over the German forces there, although she is willing to permit the ultimate status to be determined by the Peace Conference. China contends the lease was automatically cancelled by the expulsion of the Germans, who originally acquired it by force, and that the property reverts to China.

TROTSKY NEAR ASSASSINATION

Bullet Passes Through Hat and
Kills Member of Staff.

LONDON, March 15.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, escaped assassination by an iron bullet Sunday, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Helsinki.

Trotsky was returning to Petrograd from a visit to the Red Army on the Riga front. When the train stopped at a small station three members of the Red guard fired several shots at him as he was leaving a smoking car.

The same evening Trotsky related the incident to the Petrograd Soviet and he showed a bullet hole in his hat less than an inch above his head. He added that one member of his staff was killed by the shots and another slightly wounded.

PICKWICK PAPERS BRINGS \$25

First Edition of Famous Work Is
Sold in London.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun from the
London Times Service.
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LONDON, March 14.—A copy of the first edition of the Pickwick Papers (1837) has been sold at Sotheby's for \$25.

Hopes Britain Will Keep Sea Rule

LONDON, March 14.—Sir Edgar Bowring, the Newfoundland High Commissioner, London, at a luncheon tendered him by the British Empire League expressed the hope that Great Britain would never of her staff was killed by the shots and another slightly wounded.

Returns From America Con-
vinced Senate Does Not
Represent People's View.

WILL RAM IT THROUGH

Expects to Come Back With
Treaty and Then Tour
the Country.

EAGER TO TAKE UP FIGHT

Wants Draft Accepted by
Plenary Session Without
Time for Debate.

By LAURENCE HILLS,
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, March 14.—There will be no material change in the covenant of the League of Nations already framed if President Wilson has his way; there will be no mention made of the Monroe Doctrine, no clause permitting the United States to withdraw at any time, no change in Article X, making it clear as to sovereignty, no considerable redrafting of what is admitted even in foreign circles is an obscurely worded covenant in many particulars.

In short, convinced that the people of the United States are behind him and are about to demolish the Republican Senators' opposition, the President, if he has his way here, will make no compromise to speak of in the way of according to any Republican suggestions. The arguments advanced in the United States have not changed his views, which will not be altered unless the neutral nations have some features to offer which must be granted.

Regards Covenant as Completed.

For him the covenant is a completed instrument which can and should be approved immediately by the Peace Congress in plenary session and put into the preliminary treaty with Germany, which under the present programme is to be handed to the German representatives at Versailles in ten days.

There is one condition attached to this situation, that is that Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George must approve the President's idea, first that the league covenant is as acceptable as it can be made, and second that by a high speed process it should be put through the plenary session without giving any opportunity for lengthy discussion and then put into the treaty.

It was this which lent a keen interest to the conferences which President Wilson had immediately after his arrival in Paris to-day. In British and French circles there had been considerable scepticism as to the possibility of getting the covenant of the league incorporated into the preliminary treaty. In both the view was emphasized last week that the covenant was only a rough draft quickly made, the French always referring to it as a project and asserting that many amendments and much discussion were inevitable.

British Have Suggested Changes.

Moreover, the British, particularly after watching closely the developments in America, have been suggesting that a compromise might be advisable to insure ratification by the United States. But whatever their own opinions may be Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau scarcely can go behind the President's judgment, the action as it affects the United States, being obliged to accept him as the spokesman here of America.

He believes this will give him all the advantage. His confidence in the attitude of the people of the United States has been increased by 300 personal messages received on the ship while crossing. Friends made much of the vote of the American Club after debate, which was sent by wireless to the President. The President remarked that if a representative committee of Americans knowing all the conditions over here had the question of adopting his covenant presented to them there could be no doubt as to which way they would vote.

The chief question arising immediately upon the President's arrival in Paris, therefore, was in regard to jamming through the covenant of the league. Both the French and British Premiers are insistent now that the conditions demand the peace treaty must be signed without delay, therefore they must either agree to discourage debate in the plenary session which must approve the league or else insist that the President give up his plan and consent to allow the matter to be thrashed out and incor-